REMARKS

This application contains claims 1, 2, 4, 6-41, 43-50, 77, 78, 80-90, 111 and 112. Claim 12 is hereby canceled without prejudice, while claims 1, 6, 13, 77 and 111 are amended. No new matter has been added. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18-20, 24-28, 30, 31, 33, 35-41, 43, 44, 47-50, 77, 78, 81, 82, 84-90, 111 and 112 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Cordell (U.S. Patent 6,031,989) in view of Judd et al. (U.S. Patent 6,360,215. While disagreeing with the grounds of rejection, Applicant has amended independent claims 1, 77 and 111 in order to clarify the distinction of the present invention over the cited art. The amended claims incorporate the limitations of dependent claim 12, now canceled, and a part of the limitations of dependent claim 13. Applicant has also removed from claims 1, 77 and 111 certain language that was added in the previous amendment. Although it was agreed in an interview prior to submission of the previous amendment that this language would distinguish the present invention over the cited art, upon further consideration the Examiner reversed his position and rejected the claims. Applicant has therefore removed the added language in order to simplify the claims. Claims 6 and 13 have been amended to accord with the changes in claim 1 and the cancellation of claim 12.

Cordell describes a method of formatting and displaying nested documents. The method is based on the use of a new reference tag, provided as an extension to HTML. The tag may be used to cause a client browser to display a document, such as a Web page, nested within another Web page.

Judd describes a method and apparatus for retrieving documents based on information other than document content. The method is based on an indexing process, which adds a tag word to certain documents so as to exclude them from a search (abstract). The Examiner has evidently cited Judd as an example of a client/server architecture, as illustrated by host 624 (the client) and server 630 in Fig. 6.

Claim 1 recites a method that uses a server to integrate a service component from a Web page at a service site into a host Web page on a host site. The server conveys the service component to a client computer for display on the host Web page. The claim has been amended to recite that the server conveys the service component in the form of a script command, having

service code from a service site as its argument. The script command is executed by a browser program on the client computer, which thus causes the client computer to display the service component.

In the present official action (page 4, second paragraph), the Examiner acknowledges that Cordell does not teach separate host and service sites, as recited in claim 1. The Examiner goes on to argue that Judd fills this gap. Note, however, that claim 1 recites three entities: the service site, the host site and the client computer, which are mutually connected via a network. In Judd, on the other hand, host 624 is the client, which communicates with server 630. Thus, neither Cordell nor Judd teaches or suggests the tripartite arrangement recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, even if it were conceded that this basic arrangement is obvious, there is no teaching in the cited art that would suggest the step of using a script command, with the selected service code as its argument, to convey a service component from the server to the client computer. In rejecting claim 12, which recited the use of a script command, the Examiner cited Cordell, col. 6, lines 40-54, as teaching the step of conveying a script command. The cited passage in Cordell describes how a browser or other client network application can work with a document by launching an application program to load and operate on the document. For this purposes, the browser uses a text string command to invoke the "shell execute" service provided by the Windows® operating system. This passage makes no mention of scripts. In conventional usage in the context of network applications, scripts are executed by the client browser, as recited in claim 1. Even if Cordell's text string command were considered to be a script, this command is executed by the operating system, not by the browser program. Furthermore, the argument of the shell execute command is simply a file name (col. 6, lines 47-50), and does not contain "service code... written in a markup language," as required by claim 1.

In rejecting claim 13, the Examiner cited Hoffman (U.S. Patent 6,189,137) as teaching the step of conveying a JavaScript document.write command having selected service code as an argument. Hoffman does indeed relate to the JavaScript scripting language, but makes no mention of the document.write command. Hoffman describes a method for simulating in JavaScript the "include" function that exists in compiled programming languages (col. 2, lines 50-55). This simulation is accomplished by a Web server, using a special subroutine (col. 6,

lines 12-15). Hoffman makes no suggestion that any sort of code, let alone service code, be conveyed to a client computer as the argument of a script command.

Thus, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1, as amended, is patentable over the cited art. In view of the patentability of claim 1, claims 2, 4, 8, 11, 14, 15, 18-20, 24-28, 30, 31, 33, 35-41, 43, 44 and 47-50, which depend from claim 1, are believed to be patentable, as well.

Claim 77 recites a component server, operating in a manner that is substantially similar to the method of amended claim 1, while claim 111 recites a computer software product, which causes a server to perform this method. These claims have been amended in like manner to claim 1. Therefore, for the reasons stated above, claims 77 and 111, as amended, are believed to be patentable over the cited art. In view of the patentability of these claims, dependent claims 78, 81, 82, 84-90 and 112 are believed to be patentable, as well.
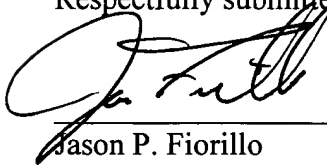
Dependent claims 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 21-23, 29, 32, 34, 45, 46, 80 and 83 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Cordell in view of Judd, and further in view of Bates et al. (U.S. Patent 6,339,438), Nagel et al. (U.S. Patent 5,757,900), Hoffman (mentioned above), Christensen et al. (U.S. Patent 5,881,230) or Brandt et al. (U.S. Patent 6,144,990). In view of the patentability of the amended independent claims in this application, from which these claims depend, claims 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17, 21-23, 29, 32, 34, 45, 46, 80 and 83 are believed to be patentable, as well.

Applicant believes the above amendments and remarks to be fully responsive to all the objections and grounds of rejection raised by the Examiner. In view of these amendments and remarks, all the claims currently pending in the present patent application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Prompt notice to this effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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